THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1864 NO. 11.

HERAFTER.

O land beyond the rolling sun!
O fadeless shore fair those poet's dream!
How clear thy silvery streamlets run,
How bright thy golden glories gleam!

Earth holds no counterpart of thine,
Thy dark brown Orient, just crescent,
Pales as the hues before thy shrine,
Shrouded in mystery so profound.

The warring North, the Stately West,
Whose rivers flow from mantle to mantle,
The South, flower-wreathed in languid rest,
What are they all compared with thee?

All lands, all realms beneath you dome,
Where God's own hand hath hung the stars,
To these with humblest homage come,
Oh world beyond the crystal bars!

Thou blest Hereafter! Mortal tongue
Hath striven in vain thy speech to learn,
And Fancy wanders, lost among
The flowery paths for which we yearn.

But well we know that fair and bright,
Far beyond human fear or dream,
Too glorious for our feeble sight,
Thy skies of cloudless azure beam.

We know thy happy vallies lie
In green repose, supremely blest;
We know against thy sapphire sky
Thy mountain peaks sublimely rest.

And sometimes from our world we catch
Faint gleamings from thy far off shore,
And still with eager eyes we watch
For one sweet sign of token more.

For oh, the deeply loved are there!
The brave, the fair, the good, the wise,
Who pined for thy successor air,
Nor shunned thy solemn mysteries.

There are the hopes that, one by one,
Died even as we gave them birth;
The dreams that passed too well begun,
Too dear, too beautiful for earth.

The aspirations, strong of wing,
Aiming at flights we could not reach;
The songs we tried in vain to sing;
The thoughts too vast for human speech;

Thou hast them all, Hereafter! Thou
Shalt keep them safely, till at last
When, with God's seal on heart and brow,
We claim them in immortal power!

From the Salisbury Watchman.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN WESTERN N. C.

The Newtonian Society connected with Rutherford Seminary in Burke County, N. C., P. O., Happy Home, presents the following plan to aid Teachers in procuring schools, and schools in engaging Teachers in Western North Carolina, during these times of war and confusion. The Society has elected Rev. R. L. Abernathy Corresponding Secretary, to whom all Teachers of Common Schools and those who design to teach, are earnestly requested to forward their names and address, together with an enumeration of the branches and sciences each professes to teach.

Each name so forwarded will be registered, with the attendant specified qualifications, in a book prepared for the purpose; and communities wanting school Teachers can be suited by addressing the Secretary above named, stating the qualifications requisite to teach their particular schools, when a Teacher will be sent to them.

It is believed that the above plan will facilitate the progress of schools in the Western portion of our State; and it is earnestly hoped that Teachers will not be backward in sending up their names.

Each Teacher in sending up his name, will please enclose $1 to pay all expense of postage, &c. Editors favorable to the enterprise, especially those in the Western portion of the State, will please insert this notice in their papers.—The address of the Secretary is "Happy Home," Burke Co., N. C.

W. R. SPAINHOUR,
J. C. OSBORNE, } Com.
H. J. ALSPAUGH.

Rutherford Seminary, Nov. 18, 1864.

THE AWFUL BENEDICTION.

The Saviour demanded his disciples to return good for evil, assuring them that by such a course they would heap coals of fire upon the heads of their enemies. The following historical incident may be considered an illustration of that policy:

Gen. Steenbook commanded the Swedish army, which in 1713 reduced the city of Altona to ashes. In order to avert this calamity from the city, a deputation was sent to the General, at the head of which was seen the Lutheran minister, John Sasse, who, on appearing before Steenbook went down on his knees, and for the sake of Jesus' wounds sued for mercy in behalf of the city. Spurning the clergyman away, he exclaimed:—"For the sake of the wounds of Jesus, the Russians gave no quarter to a single Swede!" Sasse, however, determined not to be repulsed, endeavored at the last interview to prevail upon the enraged General to adopt more perfect principles. But all his prayers and intercessions proved unavailing, Steenbook pleading that he was acting under orders from his superiors. Sasse said, in a firm tone of voice:

"If that be the case, if you must apply the torch to the ill-fated city, according to the command of your superiors, while you yourself are innocent of the dreadful deed, take hence with you, upon your conscience, the blessing of that Lord, who will one day be the Judge of all!"—and with that, he blessed the General in that awful hour, with that well-known benediction;—"The Lord bless the and keep thee," &c

Steenbook trembled and quivered under this benediction; yet, notwithstanding, he executed his horrible design. But from that very hour, like General Tilly, (who during the thirty years' war had laid waste the city of Magdeburg, with inhuman cruelty,) nothing but misfortunes befel him, and the close of the Swedish war in Germany saw their General ground his arms, and surrender himself with his whole army prisoners of war to the Danes, near Tonningen. Sometime after, Steenbook himself died in prison.—On his dying couch, he said to the clergyman who administered the sacrament to him: "No curse, of all those with whom I have waged war, recoils with such weight upon my soul as the benediction of this minister; it still continues to torture me, even in my dying moments, for it prevailed by the source of dreadful consequences."

"Our children will have the happiness on their heads," said an American gentleman. "Oh, horrible!" exclaimed an elderly lady; "what a blessing it is that we have nails on ours!"

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE--SESSION 1864.

This body met on Monday, the 21st instant. We give below a full and correct list of the members elect to the two branches:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W R Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—N L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Beaufort—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F B Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Hased.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—G G Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E E Strengths.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Zeb P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEntsbers.
Rowan and Davie—W B Marsh.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Paxton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S U Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—E F McAden, C F Fawcett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Geo E S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jos Bond.
Bladen—J W Ellis.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P E C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Manford McGehee, H S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Geskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, B B Houston.
Davidson—C & Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W R Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W M Brown.
Martin—S W Cotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Merrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E L Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—S F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A E Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W R Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahe.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A RUNAWAY BOY BY THE NAME OF BOB, dark color, about 4 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, was taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county on the 21st inst. Said boy claims to belong to Robert Richardson, near Greensboro', N. C.

The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Nov 24 4t

To Farmers,

150 GRINDSTONES, WEIGHING FROM 80 TO 300 pounds.

2,000 lbs. wide DAGON IRON—4, 5 and 8 inches wide.

We will give 4 pounds of Dry Virginia Salt for 1 pound of Pork—if delivered in the next 20 days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron & Brass Works.
Nov 24-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

OUR DAILY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$24.00
" " Three months	12.00
" " One month	4.00
Weekly paper, three months	4.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Person on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12 tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage.

Sept 30-tf F. I. W.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 1-d&wtf

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.

Nov 21-d3w&wtd

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

in the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at

Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and F Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dento, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—T. D. Sledge.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible] insertion in the Daily and Weekly Papers.

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	5 00	Two weeks	30 00
Three days	7 00	Three weeks	42 00
Four days	9 00	One month	72 00
Five days	11 00	Two months	120 00

Fifty words or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged pro rata. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 00 a square for every insertion.

When send by letter the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at		7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at		1 P M
" " NORTH	" "	11 A M
Western, " "	" "	11 A M
Augusta, " "	" "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " "	" "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at		12 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at		5 P M
Leasburg, " at		12 M
Roxboro', " at		12 M
Eastern closes daily at		9 A M
Northern, via RAGER, at		9 A M
" " NORTH, at		9 P M
Western, " at		9 P M
Augusta, " at		9 P M
Fayetteville, at		12 M & 7 P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		1 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at		6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at		9 A M
Leasburg, Wednesdays at		1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at		1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

AND

BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL,

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

MAY BE HAD OF THE AUTHOR, OR AT THE Book Stores. Nov 23-3t

NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILDREN AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, we will sell in front of our Sales room, a NEGRO WOMAN and three CHILDREN, at auction.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

Nov 23 2t Auctioneers.

NEWS & JOURNAL

Nov 13-3t

BY EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, PARTIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other goods [illegible]

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED AT THE OLD FASHION

CAKES, CAKES, CAKES!

COTTON YARNS. COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW

I WILL EXCHANGE [illegible] wax, Tallow and Lard in [illegible] ities, or I will pay the [illegible]

Address,

Nov 19 d&wtf

BARGAIN IN NEGROES!

A FAMILY OF VALUABLE [illegible] Plantation Servants, five men a [illegible] two women and two children, all intelligent and [illegible] ably, are offered for sale privately.

They would be exchanged, at very low prices, for a small farm convenient to a railroad. Enquire of the Editor. Nov 12 3t

☞ Confederate copy 3 times and send bill to this Office.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS of twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

Nov 22-3t CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF WAKE COUNTY.

YOU ARE ALL HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET at the Court House in the city of Raleigh on THURSDAY next at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of transacting important County business.

Nov 21-d3t J. J. FERRELL C. C. C.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-d3d W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashvil'e
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Rege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr P L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr P L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Oct 31 d&w1m

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The Edinburg and Quarterly Reviews are discussing with antipodal views, the new theology of England. Among the clergy of the Church of England there are and has been for some time three parties, known as the High Church, the Low Church, and the Broad Church, or, according to another mode of distinction, more witty than reverent, as the Attitudinarians, the Platitudinarians, and the Latitudinarians.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE GREEN MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of sending receipts by letter, we shall hereafter notice a green mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will not be sent. Watch for the green mark and send on money in time to renew it.

The War in Georgia.

Sherman's movements now constitute the absorbing topic of the war. By dispatches we publish this morning it will be seen that he has captured Milledgeville, the Capital of Georgia, and burned the store houses, the Governor's House and the Penitentiary; that the gallant General Gordon, and that his main force has gone—somewhere; perhaps a portion of it probably Hood and another portion towards Savannah or Augusta.

Gordon is stationed on the Central Georgia Road, and from it runs a Road, via Milledgeville, to Eatonton. Gordon is about 20 miles East of Macon, and Milledgeville is about the same distance North of Gordon. It will be seen, by reference to the map, that Sherman is already half way from Atlanta to Augusta, and fully one-third towards Savannah. He must necessarily [illegible] and to this point [illegible] yet meet with such resistance as will overwhelm him. Gov. Brown is doing all he can, and the Governor of South Carolina has ordered out the militia of that State to assemble forthwith at Hamburg.

It is evident that whatever is done must be done quickly. The crisis admits of no delay.—Now is the time to crush Sherman's army, and if it is not done now, another such opportunity may never be presented.

From Hood's army we have nothing. We fear the truth is that Hood is powerless, and unable to move even in Sherman's wake.

If the Yankee army marches through Georgia, that State will be a subjugated dominion. If Savannah is captured, what will be the fate of Charleston? And if Charleston falls, what may we expect of Wilmington? Let every nerve be strained to check Sherman, and to do it now. It is already late to begin, but better late than never. The fate of the Confederacy may now hang upon prompt, vigorous and well directed efforts upon the part of our authorities to stop Sherman's advancing retreat.

Legislative Summary.

The two Houses are getting under way, and preparing for the dispatch of business. As yet, good feeling prevails, and there seems to be an earnest desire for a short, but active session.—On Tuesday the Governor's Message was read, and the standing Committees on the part of the Senate announced. The standing Committees on the part of the House were announced yesterday; after which both Houses were engaged in deciding who, of the many parties supported, should have the honor of serving the State in the capacity of Engrossing Clerks. On Tuesday, J. B. Neathery, Esq., of the Conservative, was elected State Printer without regular opposition. On the first trial Mr. Neill McCoy, of Harnett, was elected Principal Engrossing Clerk. The result of the second trial was not reported up to the hour of adjournment.

The Georgia members of Congress have sent the following dispatch to their constituents:

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA:

[To the Daily Press of Georgia.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—We have had a special conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are enabled to assure you that they have done and are doing all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man do his duty. Hinder your negroes, horses, cattle and provisions away from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all bridges, and block up the road in his route; annoy the invader by day and night; let him have no rest. Signed—

JOSEPH HARRISON,
W. E. SMITH,
MARK H. BLANDFORD,
JOHN T. SHEWMAKE,
J. H. ECHOLS,
J. M. SMITH,
GEORGE N. LESTER,
H. P. BELL.

Governor's Message.—By a vigorous effort we were enabled to lay this document before our readers yesterday. At present we have neither time nor space to comment upon it, nor indeed much inclination to do so. We prefer that our readers shall read and digest for themselves, reserving to ourself the privilege of making such remarks upon it hereafter as we shall think legitimate and proper.

The election in New Hanover, for Senator in place of Mr. Hall resigned, will take place today. Major Robert Strange, Col. Edward D. Hall, Thos. C. Miller, Esq., and Lt. S. J. Falson are nominated by their friends.

A few days since, while the United States and the rebel flag of truce boats were holding a conference at the entrance of Charleston harbor, a most beautiful phenomenon appeared to spectators standing upon the bluffs of Morris' Island. A rainbow brightened into form on an overhanging cloud, its ends resting on the water on either side of the commanding object. It was a sublime picture. The spectators were all impressed, and regarded it as a significant omen.—*Northern Paper.*

WAR NEWS.

We [illegible] to the [illegible] and Columbia [illegible] the following items:

THE SITUATION.

We are glad to note an increased feeling of confidence in the city. The whole available force of the community is under arms and ready, at a moment's notice, for the trenches. The enemy are believed to be east of the city, about 20 miles distant. The direction of their march is unknown. They are reported to have a wagon train eight miles long.

Many are of the opinion that they intend to leave Macon unmolested, fearing to attack the large force gathered here and the splendid fortifications which surround the city. One thing is certain—Macon is to be defended to the last, and those best informed believe it can be held against any force Sherman can bring against it.

There are no Yankees on the railroad between this point and Griffin. Rumors are abundant, but we forbear giving publicity to sensational reports and confounded speculations.

STAND TO YOUR POSTS.

This is no time for weak and timid men. He who thinks of fleeing at the approach of his adversary is unworthy of the name of man. The occasion demands the exercise of an iron will, an unwavering nerve. If ever there was a time when men should act like men instead of cowards, that hour is [illegible]. Every heart should be attuned to patriotic action. To arms! to arms! should be the rallying cry of every man able to raise a musket in defence of his country.

The duty of every man is to fight. He who is unable to fight, let him assist those who are. Be confident! be cheerful! There is life in the land yet. There is faith in our cause unshaken as the hills. Inspire the one—awaken the other—prove true to yourselves, your country and your God and you shall soon welcome the day of deliverance.

After several days of feverish excitement Macon has become comparatively quiet again. We presume the nervous and faint-hearted have escaped to places of greater fancied security, which will account for the quieting down of the public pulse.

If the people of Georgia do not come down upon Sherman like wolves on a sheepfold, they are unworthy of themselves. Fight him in the front, fight him on the flank, fight him in the rear. Remove everything valuable from his path and throw every obstruction in his way.

(From the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 20th.)

CHEERING SIGN.

Our information from the movements of the enemy in all directions to the front of us is rather meagre. Our telegraphic communication is still perfect with Macon, and confidence in the ability to hold the city against any advance has settled down into a firm belief.

From a gentleman up the Georgia road who left Greensboro yesterday we learn that Madison has shared the fate of other places visited by the enemy in his present movement. The fire was set to the depot by the incursion of about one thousand cavalry, who reported the strength of their column at two corps, about sixteen thousand men. They returned to their infantry camp after setting fire to the town. An engine sent up the Georgia road this morning found the advance of the enemy about Buckhead, in what force was not ascertained. Considerable excitement existed up the road, and many were removing their effects.

Our city has calmed into a fine feeling of determination and confidence. We still call upon the citizens to join with our already organized and confident local troops, and get a gun and ammunition and keep them ready at a moment's notice.

As we write, the glad and familiar shout of veteran troops, just arriving from the South Carolina depot, comes up from the streets. We welcome the gallant fellows, and Mr. Sherman's men, if they retreat this way, will hear the whistle of bullets from the trusty guns which have often been pointed at fleeting coats on the banks of the Potomac and the James. The troops are being properly distributed, and before our readers will see this, other glad shouts will be heard in our streets.

Our Arsenal Battalion with the other local companies and details, combined with the veterans already here, should make our citizens (who should themselves, until the emergency is over, become soldiers) feel comparatively easy as far as the defence of this city is concerned.

The duty of every man, however, is to be prepared to render all the assistance in his power to not only repel an attack of the enemy, but to root and destroy and capture any force venturing this way.

We must retard, harrass, starve, destroy the army of Sherman. The opportunity is ours.—The hand of God is in it. The blow, if, we can give it as it should be given, may end the war. We urge our friends in the track of the advance to remove all forage and provisions, horses, mules, negroes and stock and burn the balance. Let the invader find the desolation he would leave behind him staring him in the face. You must do it yourself or the enemy will do it.

Let the cry of Beauregard who is now with us go up through the State, to arms! to arms! to arms!

VIRGINIA.

[From the Dispatch of Saturday.]

There is nothing new to report from the lines immediately below Richmond. The ceaseless drizzle of the past two days has converted the fields and roads into quagmires, and mud again stops the armies of the Potomac and the James, if indeed, immediate active operations were contemplated by them. There is a general impression that part of Sheridan's army has reinforced Grant, but nothing positive is known on the subject. The tales of deserters signify nothing. If, however, any portion of Sheridan's forces have come to the James, it is probably Wright's (Eight) corps. Besides a strong body of mounted infantry, Sheridan had in the Valley three infantry corps—the Eighth, Sixth and Nineteenth. His object in entrenching himself between Newton and Kernstown may have been to enable him to dispatch part of the army to aid Grant in the last On-to-Richmond of the campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty-four. If these men have reached Grant he must be ready to make his move; and will make it, no doubt, as soon as [illegible] shall again become fro[illegible] of new [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] the Yan[illegible] former lines [illegible] the [illegible] from Fort Harrison to the river. Deserters from their army say they are doing this to be prepared for an assault which they are expecting us to make for the recapture of Harrison.

[From the Express of Monday.]

On Friday night, the enemy [illegible] to take their last parting leave [illegible] and Darbytown Roads, which they [illegible] gallantly during the night. They were most expertly [illegible], however, and at every point the attack was a failure. One gallant man were with speaker, fully prepared to resist the enemy's advance, and insisted that the main line had not successfully established. We understand the effort to reconquer [illegible] was a very determined one, and made in considerable force. What the Yankee loss was, we could not ascertain, but ours was nothing [illegible] very trifling.

The Beast became angry at his failure, and on Saturday morning opened a furious cannonading on our lines, which was responded to by our artillery. No damage was done, and nothing accomplished. The firing was continued from early morning until nightfall, and was very distinctly heard in Petersburg, and, we presume, many miles beyond. The quiet on the Observation field lines has not been so rudely disturbed for months past, and persons here scarcely know what to make of it. Everything was quiet there yesterday, and the opposing forces watched each other beneath a gloomy sky, and for a steady rain.

Some skirmishing took place in front of our cavalry lines on the extreme right on Saturday. The enemy was driven back after a slight show of resistance, and soon became quiet. If he expects to make an impression there he must come in heavier force and show more spirit.

It is believed that Grant is collecting his forces on our right preparatory to making another forward movement in that quarter. He is watched with an eagle eye, and will find everything in readiness for his reception when he comes. And the glorious autumnal weather has brushed, and another grand difficulty [illegible] his path. He will find the bogs and swamps, of which there are not a few along his projected route, filled with mud and water, and these, with other impediments he is likely to meet with, will probably cause him to pause in any movement he may contemplate.

One corps of Sheridan's army is believed to have reached City Point, and [illegible] the bulk of reinforcements sent to Grant, unless he has been strengthened by [illegible] who have been performing garrison duty at the North. When the Valley campaign is ended Sheridan may spare a few more thousand troops to assist military operations here.

A most amusing, and at the same time satisfactory incident, occurred in front of Wright's brigade, just to the left of the Weldon Railroad, on Saturday morning, an hour or two before day. A report was brought that the enemy was advancing at that point, and the men were called to arms promptly. The pickets were on the alert, and soon heard a noise in front, as of advancing forces. A sharp volley of musketry was discharged at the supposed foe, when a sudden rush was heard, and forward through the lines charged in wild disorder forty-five fine beeves—until that moment Yankee property.—They had evidently strayed or deserted from the Yankee herd, or perhaps came in search of those recently captured by Gen. Hampton on the banks of the James. They got lost on the way, and were wandering between the two armies, coming in the direction of Petersburg, when they were discovered by our pickets. The sudden discharge of musketry in their front, and the probable wounding of one or two, frightened the creatures, and caused them to dash forward.—This is the first instance on record of a charge by cattle on lines defended by armed men, and in the face of a rapid musketry fire. We understand they came in good line of battle, and were not gathered up until they had passed to the rear. They are remarkably fine beeves, and the incident caused great amusement in camp.—Perhaps the Yankees might learn a lesson from the charge made by the dumb beasts they had transported for slaughter.

The Yankees, several days since, were guilty of a great outrage on the persons of a negro and a little boy, some few miles southeast of the city. The negro is the property of Mr. Wm. Davis, a refugee from Dinwiddie, and the little boy, a son of the same gentleman, about twelve years of age. They were caught on Mr. D.'s farm, and under pretence that they had conveyed information to our men, were, by order of an officer, tied to trees in the woods, and left to starve. The negro, after great exertion, succeeded in releasing himself, and then unloosed the bonds which held the boy, and both escaped.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Late news from the Trans-Mississippi region informs us that the only portion of Texas occupied by the Federals is Padre Island, near Brownsville. They give us no trouble now, and their blockading and invading forces are both nominal. Price, with a largely augmented force, is in the lower portion of Missouri. His forces have not been very active for some weeks past, as the Yankees have deemed it prudent to keep aloof.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—The *Journal* states the gross receipts of this road for the year ending 30th Sept., at $4,010,039 87, against $1,422,831 last year. Increase $[illegible],768,208 87. The expenditures have been $1,864,224 34, and the profit $1,145,815 68, against $309,652 67 last year. Increase of profit $836,162 96. The Directors have declared Dividend No. 27 of 20 per cent.

A Confederate soldier just returned from Fort Delaware, writing to the Charlottesville *Chronicle*, says: To all friends of [illegible] who desire to convey money to them, I will say, that tobacco is a good substitute. It is used among the prisoners to a large extent as currency, and is nearly as valuable in Federal as in Confederate notes. Capt. Hatch, C. S. A., who acts as our Assistant Agent of Exchange, informed me that there is no difficulty in the way of sending it through by flag of truce.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Sparrow, of [illegible] introduced a bill which was passed, [illegible] soldiers, sailors and others, [illegible] or been honorably discharged [illegible] before the passage of the act establishing the invalid corps, the provisions of the said act.

Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee, offered a resolution which was agreed to, inquiring into the expediency of amending the currency act of February 17th, 1864, so as to prohibit the certificates of the cashier of the bank or branch bank of any State, verified by his affidavit, in the room of the certificate therein required of the Governor, of the amount of treasury notes received and held by any State, before said bonds become taxable under said act, and on deposite with said cashier to the credit of any State or the Governor thereof.

Mr. Barnwell, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to authorize the transfer of the registered bonds of the fifteen million loan for coupon bonds of like amount and character in regard to terms and times of payment. The bill was passed.

On motion by Mr. Barnwell the Senate resolved into secret session.

Mr. Sparrow (the doors being opened) introduced a bill to suspend for sixty days that portion of the 6th section of the "act to organize forces to serve during the war" which provides that the reserves shall not be required to perform service out of the States in which they reside. The bill was passed unanimously and ordered to be sent to the House.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Staples, of Virginia, from the committee to which was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of appealing to the several States for such a modification of the action of the States as shall have the effect to decrease the number of exemptions from military service of State officers, reported that they considered it highly expedient that an appeal be made to the several State Legislatures so to modify their exemption laws as to leave subject to military service State officers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years whose presence at home may not be essentially necessary to enforce and carry on the operations of their respective governments. The committee recommended the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of one member from each State, on the part of the House, and such members as may be appointed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of officers in each one of the several States exempted by existing laws from military service in the armies of the Confederate States for the purpose of carrying on the government of said States, and if the number so exempted be larger than the public necessity shall seem to require, that the committee prepare and report to the House an address from each of said States to so modify their respective exemption laws as to render liable to military service all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years whose services in their several offices may be temporarily dispensed with without detriment to the government of such State.

The resolution was passed.

The House passed a Senate bill authorizing the President to send the reserves out of their respective States for a limited period.

THE CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.

A gentleman who was a passenger on the Roanoke at the time of her capture, furnishes us the following account:

On the 29th of September the United States Mail Steamship Roanoke, Francis A. Drew, Master, left the port of Havana bound for New York, passing the Moro Castle at 5 P. M., with 24 cabin passengers and 16 in the steerage, the officers and crew numbering 50—making in all 90 persons on board.

The noble steamer proceeded on her voyage at a speed of some 12 knots per hour, running within sight of and a short distance from the coast, during some two or three hours, the time passing agreeably and without anything unusual having occurred, until 9:20 P. M., when about 25 miles off the coast of Cuba, the passengers were not a little surprised at hearing proclaimed by a man dressed in the Confederate Naval uniform, and who proved to be no less a personage than the capturer of the "Chesapeake," viz: Lieut. Commanding John C. Bain, who, in a loud voice, said, "In the name of the Confederate States of America, I demand the surrender of this vessel as a lawful prize," and calling upon Capt. Drew to surrender as a prisoner of war. The announcement was immediately followed by the discharge of several pistols, with which the attacking party were armed. From that moment the work of capture commenced. Lieut. Bain taking the upper deck of the vessel, accompanied by officer Little, the Purser and a seaman, secured the Captain and officers on that deck, placing them in irons; while officer Parr, the 1st and 2d engineers, and three seamen, proceeded with the capture of the officers and crew on the main deck, until Lieut B. and officer Tittle, leaving the upper deck in charge of the Purser and a seaman, went below, to the assistance of those on the main deck, when at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, in the space of 55 minutes—the capture had been consummated, and the vessel was proceeding on her voyage as the Confederate States Prize Steamship Roanoke.

There was but little violent resistance made, except by the carpenter of the vessel, who, after surrendering, seized an axe and aimed a blow at the head of an officer; but, the axe falling short of its mark, four balls pierced the body of the man, from the effects of which he fell and expired in a few minutes.

In a short time after the capture Capt. Drew was released upon his parole.

Having been favored with a perusal of the register of the Roanoke, I learn from it that she was built in New York by the "New York and Virginia Navigation Company," who were her sole owners. Her dimensions being, in length 218 feet, breadth 32 feet, depth 10 feet 6 inches, and measuring 1,071 tons. Also, from a certificate attached to her register, it appears that the vessel was seized at the port of New York, under the confiscation act of the United States, and released on bond.

Lieut. Commanding Brain exhibited to me his orders and commission from the Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States to make the capture of the Roanoke. Whether the fast of her having been owned by the navigation company aforesaid, some of the members being citizens of the Confederate States, and on whose account she was seized and bonded in New York, as above stated, thus dispossessing said citizens of their property, caused the government to order her capture, I am not advised. It would not, however, require any extraordinary stretch of the imagination to enable one to arrive at that conclusion.

Names and residence of officers and crew who captured the Roanoke:

John C. Bain, [illegible] commanding, [illegible] Springs, Miss.; F. A. Parr, Acting Master's Mate, Mobile, Ala.; Alexander Latarop, Pascagoula, Miss.; Edward Tittle, 1st Engineer, New Orleans; [illegible] Gardner, 2d Engineer, Galveston, Texas; Robert Gage, Seaman, Mobile, Ala.; Andrew Strickland, Seaman, Louisiana; H. J. Hitchcock, Seaman, Union Town, Ky.; J. D. Van Amburg, Seaman, Staunton, Va.

Lieutenant Bain informed me that on his arrival at St. Georges, Bermuda, it was his intention to provision and coal the vessel, parole and land the passengers, officers and crew, and take the vessel to Wilmington. But it having been found impossible to take the vessel into port, his only alternative was to burn the Roanoke, and with his officers and crew go ashore at St. Georges, which he accordingly did (after [illegible] forcing the passengers, officers, and crew to [illegible] bring) five miles of the coast, at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 9th of October.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

[illegible] according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. B. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 21.—The [illegible] from Confederate reports to that Milledgeville and Gordon [illegible] terday by the enemy. The State houses, Governor's [illegible] and penitentiary were burned.

Gen. Wayne holds the Oconee bridge.

Rousing from Macon.

Passengers from the Georgia road reports that the train went up to Greensboro' to-day.

The enemy appears to have all gone in the direction of Milledgeville and Macon, but nothing certain is known.

A scouting party went into Atlanta after the Yankees left. They report that all the business portion of [illegible] was destroyed.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Baltimore and Ohio mails of the 21st received. A telegram from Buffalo confirms the arrival there of Gen. Meigs, Sherman's chief quartermaster. He left Sherman at Kingston on the morning of the 18th. He says the rebs had destroyed their railroad to [illegible] and the Yankees were [illegible] pay and [illegible] supplies of all kinds and [illegible] campaign.

Hood's entire force, including Forrest's cavalry, was at Tuscumbia and Florence watching Gen. Thomas. The invasion of Tennessee is deemed impossible.

A Cincinnati telegram says 500 rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville Saturday from Atlanta. They refused to place themselves and refused to be paroled, and were captured.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday says Sherman is advancing toward the Savannah river in two columns. One column would go to Macon, the other to Augusta. It is given Beaufort, S. C., as the ultimate destination. Only such buildings in Atlanta as could be used by the enemy were destroyed. The extensive railroad workshops and store houses at Home were destroyed.

New Orleans advices to the 12th state that 12,000 Federal troops have evacuated Matamoras. At Brownsville there is a small rebel force.

Gen. Canby's wound is so serious that he will not be able to take the saddle for six months.

Everything quiet at Little Rock on the 9th.

Chattanooga telegram, 19th, says rebels attacked our forces at Strawberry Plains yesterday. Fighting continued at intervals all day. The rebels repulsed in every attack. Gillem is safe in Knoxville.

Gold 223.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—The following was received this morning at headquarters, dated 22d:

Hon. J. A. Seddon:—Gen. Early reports that the enemy's cavalry, in considerable force, drove in our pickets this morning, and advanced to Mount Jackson and crossed the river. They were met by infantry and our brigade of reserve cavalry and driven back. Enemy pursued, driving the enemy beyond Edinburg in confusion and compelled him to abandon his killed and wounded. Early thinks it was a reconnoissance.

(Signed) R. E. Lee.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—The Senate passed a bill conferring the rank of Colonel on the Commissioner of Exchange and Lieut. Colonel on his Assistant. Mr. Henry's resolution was made the order of the day for Tuesday. The Senate then went into secret session.

In the House, among the bills and resolutions introduced, is one to abolish the passport system. The House then went into secret session.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 22.—Two divisions of the enemy's cavalry came two miles this side of Mount Jackson this morning. We attacked and drove them below Edinburg, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. Our loss seven or eight killed and wounded. The enemy's loss not known.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—P. H. High, Sheriff—Negro taken up and committed.

Shay, Williamson & Co.—Grindstones and iron for sale and Va. salt in exchange for pork.

Messages uncalled for remaining in the Telegraph office, Nov. 23d, 1864: G. B. Clitherall, A. W. Kittrell.

A returned prisoner from Fort Delaware, assures us that for one dollar in Confederate money he was able to buy more in Yankee land than he can buy here with a Confederate dollar. Just think of the humiliating fact—the Yankees put a higher value on Confederate money than most of the Southern people do. Yes, you can buy more with a Confederate dollar at the North than you can with it here in Caswell county. The fact is so, for it came from a gentleman of candor and truth. Let Southern men who place such a small value on Confederate money, but who, nevertheless, are anxiously grabbing after it, blush with shame.—*Milton Chronicle.*

It is twenty-seven years since the telegraph was first put to practical test. Then it was considered a mere toy. By 1851, however, 1,000 miles were in operation. Since then full 200,000 miles of telegraph have been called into existence throughout the world.